HIS PURPOSE HIS PLEASURE.

The Perfect Happiness Achieved by a Famous Benefactor.

"It is only a poor kind of happiness that can come from thinking only about our own pleasure."

It was one of the most thoughtful of the English women of our day who said this, and it is one of her truest utterances, but very few people practically believe the saying. Yet occasionally we read of lives whose whole existence shows that the idea of their own personal happiness entered very little into their thoughts.

In 1808 a young man of seventeen came to New York to make his way in the world. He was honest and industrious, and very soon was able to support himself, and to lay up something from his earnings. He felt the need of a better education, which his poverty had denied him. "If God gives me wealth," he thought, "other young men in future years shall not feel the need of the means of culture as I do now." The thought became his purpose, and his purpose and the fulfilment of it were his enjoyment. He became a glue manufacturer, and his glue was the best and the cheapest that could be obtained. Later, he built rolling mills, blast furnaces and steel works in various parts of the United States, and in course of time became a millionaire. The years in which he was accumulating this fortune were years of hard work, with little of what young people would call pleasure in them. But in all that time no business transaction was ever entered into by him which was not thoroughly upright, while his name became synonymous with simple, direct honesty, and he found the highest pleasure in that. But in these years his purpose strengthened—a plan by which his great fortune was to be of use to the people of New York. His own wants and those of his family were simple in character, and he cared little for the amusements which many rich men estimate so highly. He had gained a great fortune, and for a purpose. When he was past sixty years old he put into actual form the dream he had from his youth. The Cooper Institute is the result of all those years of gathering and planning, and the thousands of men and women who have been trained there for lives of honor and usefulness are the witnesses to the success of his schemes for the uplifting of humanity.

Probably no private citizen of this century has won the love of so many people as did Peter Cooper. Rich and poor spoke his name with reverence, and whenever his kind face with its fringe of hair was seen, people who would not have moved aside for a Prince made room for him.

Years came and went, and the Cooper Institute, under the direction of its beneficent founder, was constantly extending the sphere of its influence. Not only his own city, which was so dear to him, but the whole country felt the impulse which Peter Cooper, through the Institute and through his other charities, imparted to it.

At last the busy, kindling life ended, and all New York was in mourning. It was a long life, lasting ninety-two years, none of which were spent in service of self, but all in that or humanity, and thus fragrant with good deeds.

Peter Cooper had placed his own happiness as last to be attained. Yet no man ever experienced purer happiness than he to who it came unsought.

On that April day in 1883 when his body rested in All Souls Church, three thousand pupils of the Cooper Institute came reverently to lay their roses upon the coffin of their benefactor, and in the heart of each one must have been impressed the belief that the happiness which lasts is *not* that which aims only at securing one's own pleasure.

His purpose of life was his enjoyment.—*Youth's Companion.*

KEY WEST.

The Products and Industries of This Beautiful Tropical Island.

At the time of our first visit here the keys were not inhabited, save that on which the town of Key West is situated, and Indian Key, the resort then of wreckers, Indian Key being midway between Key West and Cape Florida, affording the wreckers a convenient rendezvous. The wrecking vessels were much like our Northern pilot-boats and were stationed within signaling distance from each other along the reef. Should a vessel be observed in the toils of the dangerous reef, the fleet would be seen making all speed for the prize. In ante-bellum times the prizes were sufficiently great to excite the most unremitting vigilance. Certain changes in the commerce have destroyed wrecking as a business of any moment. Another industry has sprung up, which gives occupation to many who have been accustomed to the lonely life along the reef. On the occasion of our traversing Plantation Key in 1874, we encountered on landing a small boy who carried a rusty sabre "at a shoulder." By his permission, our party, consisting of five able-bodied men armed with shot guns, landed. The guard becoming satisfied that our "intents were charitable," we were graciously shown a tract of several acres of recently cleared ground on which were growing rows of pineapple tops. Here was the first experiment in the culture of pineapples in Florida. The success of this venture was so decided that since then, we are told, many of the keys are quite devoted to this enterprise. The pines grown here prove to be of superior flavor. The sponge business is yet one of the chief sources of income to the population of Key West. The several forms of commercial sponges grow in the shallow lagoons and creeks along the inner waters of the reef. In most instances the sponge is secured by hooks, appearing, when taken, as the most repulsive of black masses, heavy with water and the jelly-like flesh which constitutes its living organism. These are thrown ashore and left to be washed by the waves, or are frequently rinsed by dashing water over them. In a few days, during the warm weather of the latitude, the soft parts decompose and the lighter, more attractive skeletons remain, which constitute the sponges of commerce.

What a delight is the first visit to a tropical town—the first sensations of a balmy atmosphere born of a continued trade-wind, the characteristic "trade" that moves so quietly during the winter season in this semi-tropical region, and is so tempered as nimbly and sweetly to recommend itself unto our gentle senses. We vividly remember the delights and indescribable sensations of our first visit with the rigors of a New England winter air but just shaken off. A full moon was just visible over the feathery tops of innumerable cocoa-palms as we landed, and the mellow light sparkled exquisitely on their leaflets; their sharp outlines, too, against the sky, with the pervading odor of lime, lemon, and jessamine, told a radical change of scene. Still more, at the entrance to our friend's grounds were these wondrously new sensations and aspects increased; enhanced by more characteristic odors and forms of foliage. The air was redolent with jessamine, and, above all, the verandas revealed the delicate lawns and linens of summer costumes, and a peculiar and captivating hospitality heightened the enjoyment of this our first experience of the tropics. To the present visitor, the then inevitable Venus in parti-colored turban, passing the delicate, refreshing cocoanut water and curacoa, and the grateful services of Cato, with fan in hand, are things of the past.

The cocoanut, before its white meat has become solid, is jelly-like, and this in all stages from the nearly liquid form is esteemed a luxury, and served at luncheon or to evening callers during the warmer season. The cocoanuts will be observed to be in all stages upon the tree, from the beautiful corn-colored flowering group, resembling large tassels of corn, to the perfect nuts, which require constant care to prevent their dropping on the heads of stranger sojourners. Those "native here and to the manner born" instinctively cast an eye above when passing. The glory of Key West is the abundant distribution of the cocoa palm. The young and grandly flowing fronds and leaflets, as well as the tall trunks, with their graceful umbrella tops, contribute to an unaccustomed eye a scene of marvelous beauty. There is a curious sound, simulating falling rain, produced by the gentle movements of the leaflets over each other; this when but little air is stirring. Could the beauties of these semi-tropical towns be cumulative, a wondrous aspect would be the result; but the recurrence at certain periods of heavy gales, amounting to hurricanes, strips nearly everything of vegetable form.

Besides many plants and trees indigenous to semi-tropical regions, others of more pronounced tropical culture have been introduced. The Geiger tree is perhaps the most attractive, on account of its large showy red flowers, that look more appropriate to a low plant than a tree, and its large showy leaves. Captain Geiger, an old citizen of Key West, in the earlier times, and a noted wrecker, brought this tree to Key West from Cuba; and, no one being sufficiently acquainted with botany to name it, it was called as above. It is the Cordia sebestina Linn. In the Jesup collection of the trees of America there is a good example of this tree, and a fine painting of its leaves and flowers. At the period of our first visit in 1858, several trees had recently been introduced, notably the royal palm. The visitor in Havana will enjoy the grand examples of this tree on the plaza of the Captain-General's palace. The stately and architectural trunks and the rich green of the leaflets or fronds render these trees exceptionally attractive. The date palm is another, of nearly equal interest. It requires about seven years for the tree to reach the period of bearing fruit. We chanced to remain in the reef region just long enough to see the fruit come to perfection. Several gardens of the old residents of Key West are embellished by the date palms, whose thoroughly tropical aspect, varied by the cocoa palms, first breaks upon the view of the visitor as he approaches the island.—*Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The Government Not Responsible for Packages Placed on Tops of Mail-Boxes.

A very peculiar case came up before United States Commissioner E. L. Gregory yesterday afternoon. About three o'clock a young man named Lawrence, having a package to mail, laid it on the top of the mail-box at the corner of Cherry and Union streets. Shortly afterward he was standing near and saw a negro man whose name was subsequently learned to be Turner, take the package and start off. He at once followed and stopped him, and Detectives Hanifin and Price appearing about that time, the negro was arrested, and at four o'clock arraigned before the Commissioner on the charge of interfering with the United States mail.

Captain Withers, Superintendent of the free delivery department of the Post-office, was summoned to give testimony in regard to the law, and upon this testimony Turner was discharged.

According to the law and all rulings upon the subject, the package had not been mailed, and in consequence Turner was not amenable to the United States law, but the value of this package being small, it only containing a rubber stamp, the prosecution did not care to push the matter.

A word in regard to this practice of placing packages and papers on the top of mail boxes will not be amiss, and probably prove of service to the general public not posted in the matter. Letter-carriers are positively instructed not to take such papers or packages when it interferes with the delivery of first-class mail, and as they are nearly loaded with as much mail as they can well carry, packages thus left often remain there until the following day. Their taking or leaving them is discretionary. Letters, papers or packages are not mailed and under the protection of the United States postal laws unless they are placed within the mail-box or in the Post-office. People often leave valuable packages in this manner, laboring under the impression that the Government is responsible for them. Such, however, is not the case, and if stolen, the person is only liable under the State laws.—*Nashville Union.*

The Peruvian Army.

The Peruvian army is made up mostly of Indians and Cholos (as the mixed races are called), and are brought in from the mountains tied with ropes. "A train-load of these 'volunteers' came in from the country," says a Lima letter, "all of them with their hands tied behind them, and were driven into a corral, like so many cattle, where they were given uniforms and guns and put through a course of sprouts. It is of little interest to the Indian on which side he fights, for he knows nothing about the political troubles of the country, and serves any commander who happens to capture him, like a mule or a horse, until he is shot or runs away. They are obedient, tractable and enduring, and although those who know enough will cut off hands and feet to avoid service in the army, their mutinies always originate with the officers, who are Spanish."

—A piano placed against an outside wall gets out of tune and changes with the outside temperature.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HARES AND RABBITS.

Description of a Rodent That May be Denominated An Agricultural Pest.

The family Leporidæ, which includes the rabbits and hares, is an exceedingly well marked one. There are four incisor teeth in the upper jaw, the second pair being quite small, and placed directly behind the principal pair, which are deeply grooved in front. There are six molar teeth in each upper jaw, and five in each lower jaw; they are not provided with roots. The much lengthened hind limbs, the long ears, and the short, erect tail are all characteristics of this family.

The common burrowing rabbit of Europe (Lepus cuniculus), from which our tame species is descended, is now found wild in several places in North America. On Sable Island it is very common, and Rabbit Key, near Key West, is completely overrun with these animals. The color in the wild state is brownish-gray above, white beneath. It is a very destructive animal, and makes sad havoc in the vegetable garden. Fortunately its flesh is excellent eating, and it so atones on the table for the damage done in the fields. The rabbit digs burrows in the earth, generally large numbers of them being found together, riddling the ground, and forming what is known as a *warren.* This is a very prolific species, and multiplies rapidly when not much molested. The female produces as many as five or six litters of young in a single year.

The rabbit is hunted, when found in coverts, by spaniels or terriors, and shot as it bounds away, or by driving them from their burrows with a ferret when they are found in warrens. Very quick and sharp shooting is needed to hit the rabbits, as they *bolt* before their enemy with precipitate haste. They are very tenacious of life, and stand a great deal of killing, often managing to tumble into a burrow even when very hard hit. A small and active ferret should be used, as a large one will kill a rabbit, and remain in the burrow to devour it, and can with difficulty be recovered, while a small animal is too light to hold a "coney," but is quite as effectual in driving them from their burrows. The short legs and burrowing habits of the rabbit at once distinguish it from the true hares. The latter are, however, commonly called rabbits in this country.

The commonest species of hare in the Eastern United States is the wood hare or grey rabbit (Lepus sylvaticus). This familiar rodent is readily distinguished from the other American hares by the following characteristics: Ears shorter than the head, and not tipped with black; hind feet not longer than head; color above greyish fawn, varied with brown; beneath, whitish; length of head and body; fifteen inches; weight, from two to two and a half pounds.

The grey rabbit is most active during the night, usually spending the day, except in the breeding season, crouched in its "form" in a hollow in the ground, or in some brush heap, or thick clump of bushes. When frightened from its "form," it bounds away with great speed for a hundred yards or so, and then stops to listen before running on. When chased by dogs, if the underwood be thick, it winds and doubles through the brush, and not infrequently throws off its pursuers. If hard pressed, it takes refuge in some hollow tree, or in a burrow made by the woodchuck or skunk. This species does not itself dig any burrow, the young being brought forth in a tree hollow at its base, or in some similar hiding place. The female produces three litters in a season, and the young number from five to seven at a birth. When angry or alarmed, this hare has the habit, common to all the genus, of stamping on the ground with its hind feet, making a great deal of noise for so small an animal. The only cry of this animal is a plaintive squeal when captured or hurt, the hares having no note or call of recognition. Its food is very various, and few gardeners will need to be told that the "cotton tail" is often very destructive. The kitchen, garden and the orchard suffer alike, many trees being sometimes destroyed during the winter by being girdled by the sharp teeth of the rodent. When rabbits have once effected an entrance into a vegetable garden, they usually return every night until they are trapped or shot. The grey rabbit is not easily tamed, and does not appear to thrive in captivity, although they breed readily enough in enclosed warrens. This species has many enemies, being one of the most helpless of animals, for although swift of foot, it possesses but little endurance, and is soon overtaken by dogs, foxes, wild cats, or its implacable enemy, the ermine. Eagles, hawks, owls and snakes also prey upon the unfortunate "cotton tail," especially the young animals.

West of the Mississippi River are found three varieties of the Sylvaticus, which differ very little from the Eastern type, either in form or habits; they are merely local races.

The northern hare, or white rabbit (Lepus Americanus), is easily known from the common grey species. It is much larger than the latter, measuring from seventeen to eighteen inches in length from point of nose to root of tail, and attaining a weight of five and one-half to six pounds. The hind feet are longer than the head, and the ears equal in length to the head. The color in summer is a cinnamon brown, white beneath; in winter, in northern latitudes, almost pure white; in New York and Pennsylvania, clouded with brown; tips of the ears black. The hind limbs are nearly twice the length of the fore legs, and the soles of all the feet are closely covered with hair.

The home of this hare is always in deep forests, it being very rarely seen in the open country. It prefers dense fir woods and "wind-falls," often taking up its residence in the branches of a fallen tree. Its food consists of grasses, tree buds, the bark of trees, etc. The farmer never sustains any injury from this species, it never being found in the neighborhood of vegetable gardens or orchards. This is a nocturnal animal, and remains in its form through the middle of the day, in the manner of the grey rabbit. It has the peculiarity of following the same paths month after month, and this habit is often taken advantage of by the gunners.

The northern hare has from four to six leverets (as the young of all hares are called) at a birth, and I believe breeds but once a year. The young arrive at maturity at a very early age. When pursued, the white rabbit runs with great swiftness and endurance: winding and doubling through the woods, selecting the roughest paths, and leaping through the most briary thickets, it not infrequently makes good its escape, even from the fast and staunch hounds. Over the snow it gallops with the greatest ease, its broad, furry feet hardly sinking beneath the surface, while the hounds plunge deeply in at every stride, and are soon tired out, and give up the chase. This species rarely, if ever, retreats into hollows like the "cotton tail," but trusts to its long legs to escape. If cornered, it can not be grasped with impunity like the common species, for it fights fiercely with teeth and nails, often producing quite severe injuries on its captor.—*Ralph W. Seiss, in Country Gentleman.*

MOTHS.

The Different Varieties of the Housekeepers' Foes.

For the benefit of young housekeepers I would say that from the egg which the wee white miller lays is hatched a tiny white worm (tinea sarcitella), one-fourth to one-half an inch long, sometimes longer. This little worm is no discriminator of materials, but as soon as it is hatched begins to clothe itself in anything woolen in which it may chance to find itself from your pretty blind camels' hair matinee on which a miller found a comfortable resting place, as it hung a little late in your closet, to an old woolen cleaning rag, which some other miller chanced to find forgotten in some out-of-the-way place. As it also feeds off the wool, its worm is of the color of the bit of wool on which it has lived; and an insidious little cocoon it may be, too. Perhaps in July you take down a dress to put on which has hung three or four weeks in the closet. In brushing it you find on the sleeve, say, a bit of roughness; rub it with your fingers, and it comes off leaving a hole. Pull it apart and you find a comfortable little fat worm. This is much better than a little later, to find only the remains of a wee cocoon, suggesting millers which have hatched, only to lay the foundation of future destruction. A still more destructive moth sometimes found is a long blackish worm, like the little white one, only larger, and with a fuzzy back, but it may be successfully treated in the same way. If one chances to find in a trunk, or a roll of old bits of carpet, a longish, fuzzy little brownish worm shell, it behooves one to search very carefully for black moths.

Corrosive sublimate is the only thing known which has any effect on that mysterious little round black buffalo, or carpet moth, which eats in straight lines, not only across carpets, but dresses, silks, velvets, etc. When they are suspected the floors and cracks should be thoroughly saturated with sublimate of double strength, one tablespoonful in a quart of boiling water. Then the carpets should be brushed with the weaker solution. This, with great vigilance in watching for and destroying them, will finally exterminate them. Buffalo moths do not come from the little white millers as many erroneously suppose, but from a curious little beetle, which is, in shape and habits, like a lady-bug. The lady-bug, we all know, is red, with black spots; but the little bug which causes the buffalo moth is black, with red and white spots, or red spots, and a whitish line down the middle of its back, and is rather smaller than a lady-bug. Early in the spring they begin to creep out on the sunny window-sills. If you watch for and carefully destroy them you will be saved much after trouble, as the little round, black furry creatures are far more destructive than the common moths. A hat worn one day, for instance, and returned to its box on the closet floor, may be taken out the next to find a large round hole in the black silk lining, and a comfortable tiny furry black ball nestled in it. When discovered he makes off very rapidly. If he had chanced to have been left two or three days the whole lining would have been riddled. If these little creatures are known to be in the house, one must keep constantly on the lookout, as they appear in very unexpected places, possibly in the center of a package of envelopes, or in a box of laces, unopened for a few days. Dresses or clothes in closets must be taken down and brushed thoroughly two or three times a week. They seem to haunt particular spots in a way very suggestive of tramps, perhaps under the northwest corner of a particular bureau, though one can find no reason for that particular spot being chosen. Turpentine or benzine only scatters them, but a strong solution of corrosive sublimate destroys them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND.

The Official Who Was Unfamiliar With the Vernacular.

"Soy, podner, I want ter get a mug pinched," said a man with a black eye this morning, as he expectorated a gill of tobacco spit on the floor of a police court clerk's office.

"Want what?" asked the clerk.

"Wanter get a mug pinched."

"What kind of a mug. What do you want it pinched for?"

"Why, fur nipping some stuff; he collared a couple of cases from me," answered the tough.

"I don't see what I've got to do with him. What kind of cases? Are you a lawyer?"

"Naw, Iain't; can't you tumble to me racket. You see, dis bloke, Jimmy Kelly, wuz a tendin' bar in me joint an' he's bin knockin' down——"

"You ought to get a warrant for assault and battery then. Did he hit you?" asked the bewildered clerk.

"Ah, rats! Soy he didn't slug me. He was dippin' his claws into my boodle. Bin blowin' my rocks agin' the tiger."

"Throwing rocks at a tiger? Where? Out at the zoological garden, I suppose?" inquired the now thoroughly dazed clerk as he leaned over the desk.

"Soy, yure de prize chump!" disgustedly answered the bad man. "Where wuz you ejikated? Can't you see dat I want ter get dis mug pulled for bilking me?"

"Say, my friend, I don't want any more foolishness," hotly answered the clerk. "You tell me what you want or get out."

"I ain't monkeyin podner, on the dead square. I wanter have dat crook jugged. Sposin you wus gettin' your leg pulled by a out and out crook what would you do but get him nabbed—"

He picked the grass out of his ears and mouth, straightened out his hat, and after pulling out a couple of teeth, remarked to the policeman who had picked him up: "Dis ain't right, my friend, they've got a crazy mug in dare, who, becase he couldn't tumble to my chatter when I wanted to get a paper to have a crook whose bin a bitin' into my roll pinched, fired me out the windy into the park here."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

—Rhode Island has passed a ten-hour law. We should think an eight-hour law would be big enough for a little State like that of Rhode Island.—*Somerville Journal.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Burned camphor will drive away mosquitoes.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Boiled Fried Potatoes: After boiling, let them cool; slice evenly and boil with milk enough to cover them; season with salt, pepper and butter.—*The Household.*

—Gingerbread may be varied and wonderfully improved by the addition of a cup of grated cocoanut; this quantity is sufficient for a loaf of medium size. Almonds are also used in ginger cake, but unless you add flavoring of bitter almonds there will not be a distinctive almond flavor.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The *Dairy Farmer* has it that "there should always be milk enough skimmed with the cream to give the butter, when churned, a bright, clear look. Butter churned from clear cream, with little or no milk in it, will usually have an oily or shiny look. This shows that the grain of the butter is injured, which affects its keeping qualities.

—Fizzled Beef: Cut some beef into shavings, as much as will fill a small teacup. Put a pint of milk, thickened with a little flour, in a frying-pan; when it is warm drop in the beef, and let it simmer for a few minutes, taking care that it does not curdle. Pour into a dish, season with pepper and salt, and a small piece of butter on the top. —*Boston Globe.*

—Experiments at the Maine State College for a series of years have proved that dry, raw meal for pigs is better than cooked meal, and the best farmers and feeders in that State are following this practice, and most of them are also convinced by experience that vegetables, including apples and pumpkins, are better raw than cooked for pigs or any other live stock.—*Boston Budget.*

—Surprise Eggs: One dozen eggs, hard boiled; one tablespoonful of vinegar; three small pickles, chopped; one teaspoonful of made mustard; ham, lobster or chicken, chopped: season with salt, pepper and melted butter; a little chopped celery; cool the eggs in cold water and remove the shells; cut lengthwise, not quite through; take six of the yelks, chopped meat, celery, vinegar and seasoning, and mix well together; fill the boiled whites with the mixture, carefully closing again. Garnish with celery leaves or parsley.—*Exchange.*

—It is a good plan to roll the bean-field after planting, partly to compact the earth around the seed, and partly to make a level surface for beans to come through the earth upon. If they are drilled in, the tendency will be to leave the beans in hollows, and the first cultivation fills these up, thus throwing earth against the stems. If rain follows, much injury is apt to result, the wet earth adhering to the bean-stalk, and causing rust.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

—To make gooseberry jam, stew the berries in a little water, put them through a coarse sieve, put them back into the kettle, add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of the stewed berries. Boil for about three-quarters of an hour, and they will need constant stirring, or they will certainly burn. You can easily tell whether a jam requires more boiling by taking a small quantity out on a saucer. If it looks bright and glistening, and no water-like juice surrounds it on the saucer, it is safe to infer that it is done. —*Toledo Blade.*

A CHAPTER ON CALVES.

What a Farmer Has to Say About Raising Them.

I think one of the pleasantest tasks on a farm is that of raising calves. There is very much solid enjoyment to be derived from feeding them night and morning, care for them daily, and seeing them grow every hour of the day. The first pleasure that the intelligent farmer experiences in calf-raising is the selection of the calves to be raised. Some farmers must of necessity select those from their best cows for that purpose. When the millennium dawns upon our agriculture this precaution will not be necessary; the cows kept by the farmer will all be equally excellent. Until then it will be desirable, even in the best of dairies, to select with great care the mothers of the future cows of the dairy. Of course it is desirable to have strong, lusty calves, and this is very much a matter of previous care of the cow while in calf. All breeding animals, whether cows, mares, or ewes, should be fed with a view to the proper performance of the generative functions. An animal that is half starved shows this treatment in her own condition. The breeding animal that is insufficiently fed is starved, and through her the offspring becomes poorly developed and is born weak and puny. On the other hand, overfeeding of a breeding animal is productive of excessive fat, and the offspring in this case also is born weak and puny.

A middle course is the only safe and judicious one, and to this end a breeding animal should be fed sufficient nutritious food to sustain a moderate degree of good flesh and preserve perfect health and vigor. Following this course the calves will all be dropped strong and healthy. I have intimated that in selecting calves it is desirable to select those from the best cows. In making this selection several questions require careful consideration. If the farmer sells milk to city customers, and is not too conscientious in regard to the quality of milk furnished, then the one that gives a large amount of milk during a long season is the ideal cow. The fact that an animal that gives a large mess of milk sometimes gives an article of poor quality is no drawback. The absence of an undesirable, or rather an unnecessary, quality in the cow is not considered as making her less valuable. It is settled then that certain farmers will select calves dropped by their heaviest and most persistent milking cows, even if they are deficient in other highly desirable qualities. It is well to understand, however, that the cows that milk heavily and persistently make a very good starting point for the foundation of a good working dairy. It is a good thing to know the exact value of a cow for dairy purposes ere selecting the calves that may be dropped by such a cow for use in the dairy. The value of a cow may be determined fairly well the previous season. It is not so very much trouble to churn the milk of one separate from the rest for a week when it is desired to learn what the cow is really good for. The churn test will determine the quality, and a little observation of the flow of milk and the length of season during which she continues to give milk is amply sufficient to determine which is relatively the best of the herd. Every farmer running a dairy upon which he relies for his livelihood should make every season at least a thorough examination of his herd as that which I have suggested.—*Cor. Breeder's Gazette.*

A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. By and by when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering till their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a breakdown of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—*The Sunday Herald.*

"I'm having a rattling time," said the cur with a can tied to his tail.—*Weekly Maverick.*

"A little fire is quickly trodden out
Which, being suffered, rivers can not quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

STATE-PRISON convicts are like the hairs of the head, because they are all numbered. —*N. Y. Mail.*

Young Men, Read This.

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A CYCLONE is like a waiter. It carries everything before it.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

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THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1885.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$ 5 50	@$ 6 44
COTTON—Middling	10⅝	@ 10¾
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 05	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	99½	@ 99¾
CORN—No. 2	52	@ 52½
OATS—No. 2	37	@ 38
PORK—New Mess	....	@ 11 50
ST. LOUIS.		
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 10
BEEVES—Good to Heavy	5 25	@ 5 75
Fair to Medium	5 00	@ 5 25
HOGS—Common to Select	4 10	@ 5 12½
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 75	@ 3 30
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	3 25	@ 4 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	98¼	@ 98¾
No. 3	87	@ 88
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41½	@ 42½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@ 25¾
RYE—No. 2	53	@ 54½
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@ 8 50
Leaf, Medium	6 50	@ 8 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	11 00	@ 12 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	....	@ 14
EGGS—Fresh	6½	@ 7
PORK—New Mess	10 50	@ 10 70
BACON—Clear Rib	6½	@ 6¾
LARD—Prime Steam	6⅜	@ 6½
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Exports	5 50	@ 5 90
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 55	@ 5 30
SHEEP—Good to Choice	2 00	@ 4 20
FLOUR—Winter	3 50	@ 5 00
Patents	4 75	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	87	@ 87¾
No. 2 Red	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 2	45⅜	@ 45½
OATS—No. 2	....	@ 26
PORK—New Mess	10 10	@ 10 20
KANSAS CITY.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50	@ 5 40
HOGS—Sales at	4 25	@ 4 70
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@ 77¾
CORN—No. 2	33½	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	23	@ 23½
NEW ORLEANS.		
FLOUR—High Grades	4 40	@ 5 75
CORN—White	60	@ 61
OATS—Choice Western	....	@ 42
HAY—Choice	18 00	@ 19 00
PORK—Mess	....	@ 11 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@ 6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 9¾
LOUISVILLE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@ 95
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	47½	@ 48
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	....	@ 34
PORK—Mess	....	@ 11 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@ 6¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@ 10¼

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